

BETHEL DIRECTORY.

ARRANGEMENT OF MAILS.

Mails Close.
 Going East, 8.30 a. m. S. p. m. Closed mail for Portland and all points beyond 7.15 p. m.
 Going West, 10.10 a. m. 4.15 p. m. For Albany 4.20 p. m. From Lakeville and Intermediate offices, 11.45 a. m.
 Mails Arrive.
 From East 11.00 a. m. 6.15 p. m. From Portland and points beyond 7.15 a. m.
 From West 7.15 a. m. 10.10 a. m. From Albany 4.15 p. m. From Lakeville and Intermediate offices 2.30 p. m.
 Office Hours: 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., 6 to 6.30 p. m.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. A. Hamilton, Residence, Main Street.
 Sabbath Services, Preaching 10.45 a. m.; Sunday School 12 m.; Epworth League Devotional Service, 4.15 p. m.; Gospel Meeting, 7.00 p. m.
 Monday, Epworth League business and literary meeting first Monday in each month.
 Tuesday, Ladies' Meeting at 7.30.
 Wednesday, Ladies' Circle first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
 Friday, Prayer meeting 7.30.
 Saturday, Junior League 2.30 p. m.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. F. E. Barton, Pastor. Residence next door to church.
 Sabbath Services, Preaching 10.45 a. m.; Sunday School 12 m.; V. S. N. G. 3.30 p. m.; Gospel Meeting 7.30 p. m.; Wednesday Eve. Prayer Meeting 7.30 p. m.
 CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.
 Rev. Israel Jordan, Pastor.
 Sabbath Services, Preaching 10.45 a. m.; Sunday School 12 m.; V. S. N. G. 3.30 p. m.; Gospel Meeting 7.30 p. m.; Wednesday Eve. Prayer Meeting 7.30 p. m.

MIDDLE INTERVALE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath Services, Preaching at 10.45 by Mr. Geo. F. Green, Sunday School 12 m. V. S. N. G. 3.30 p. m. Wednesday Social service 7.30 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

ODD FELLOWS.
 MOUNT ABRAHAM LODGE No. 31. Meetings: Saturday evening each week. W. G. Shaw, Secy. Henry F. Vail, Rec. Secy. G. G. Bryant, Treas. S. J. French.
 Trustees: C. A. Babbie, C. A. Babbie, C. A. Babbie, C. A. Babbie.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE No. 64.

Met at 8.00 a. m. on Thursdays. Officers: W. G. Shaw, Secy. Henry F. Vail, Rec. Secy. G. G. Bryant, Treas. S. J. French.

BETHEL LODGE No. 84.

Met at 8.00 a. m. on Thursdays. Officers: W. G. Shaw, Secy. Henry F. Vail, Rec. Secy. G. G. Bryant, Treas. S. J. French.

GRAND ARMY.

Brown Post No. 84. A. H. Hutchinson, P. M. A. M. T. R. State meetings first and third Tuesday evening of each month. This W. O. M. Meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. Mary Dean, President. Mrs. Cyrene Littlefield, Secy.

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.

Grand View Commandery, No. 434, meets 2nd and 4th Monday evenings at 7.30. Officers: W. G. Shaw, Secy. Henry F. Vail, Rec. Secy. G. G. Bryant, Treas. S. J. French.

UNITED ORDER OF PILGRIM FATHERS.

Sabbath School, No. 50. John R. Chapman, Gov. E. C. Park, Secy. E. S. Kilborn, Treas. W. M. Chandler, collector.

BETHEL CORNET BAND.

E. H. Young, Leader. Meets every Friday Night.
 A. S. Kimball, M. L. Kimball.

KIMBALL & SON.

Attorneys at Law, NORWAY, MAINE.
 All business will receive prompt and careful attention.

The Celebrated WITCH HAZEL TOILET CREAM.

For Sale by L. C. HALL.

WANTS, LOST, ETC.

Notices under this head inserted one week for 25 cents. Three weeks for 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

Parlor Set and table for sale. Enquire at E. R. Burnham's.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' Bicycle, easy running and in good repair; cost \$70, will be sold at a bargain. Call at No. 20 High St., Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A House on High Street, 7 rooms. City Water. Rent only \$6 a month. Inquire of J. B. Chapman.

FOR RENT.

The house just vacated by Miss E. R. Burnham No. 2 Park St. This is one of the most desirable rents in this village. The house has 7 rooms, and is in first class repair.

FOR SALE.

1 pair drawing harness, 1 nice speed cart, 1 new steel plow, 6 shoats, 1 Cyclone Coal Stove, 1 pair Light Driving Harness. Will sell cheap for cash or trade either for a good farm cow.

For Sale.

The Bethel Chair Co. have a quantity of dry hard wood, stove length, for sale. Any one in want of good wood will do well to call at the office of the Co.

Bethel Chair Co.

Bethel, Me.

FOR SALE.

The Hannah Watson house and lot at West Bethel. This property is to be sold at once and offers a good opportunity for anyone contemplating purchasing. It will be sold at a low figure for cash. If you want it, do not delay, but call and see us and learn prices, etc. The owner has left it with us to sell.

Herick & Park.

25 Envelopes for Five cents.

We are selling a good quality Envelope, any style or size at the News office for only 5 cents per bunch. 75 cents for 500.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF BETHEL AND SURROUNDING TOWNS.

\$1.25 Per Year, in advance.

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

What our People are doing. Items of Interest, etc.

"A city that is set on a hill can not be hid."

Hermion Mason was in Portland Saturday.

Rev. Israel Jordan is visited by his mother.

Harold Chapman has moved on to Main Street.

The W. C. T. U. meeting has been postponed one week.

Thomas Campbell has moved on to the Ellis Annis farm.

Mr. Frank Mason is spending his vacation at his old home.

Mr. French went to Readfield Saturday, returning Monday.

Harry Mason and Ernest Walker were at home Sunday.

Fred Fairwell has gone to Welchville as night watchman for the G. T. R.

Dana McCallister of Lovell was in Bethel Monday selling cranberries.

Thirty or more of Bethel people went to Berlin on the excursion Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Jordan and little Elmon have returned from Solon and Anson.

Miss Emily Davis of Washington, D. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Davis.

Miss Alice Mason and Miss Boothby spent last Sunday with Mrs. O. M. Mason.

Judge Woodbury returned from Fort Fairfield Friday evening and reported a fine trip.

The canning at the corn shop finished Tuesday; the labeling and packing is going on.

Dr. Bunting and family have moved into the rent of Ceylon Rowe's in Kimball Park.

J. G. Rich has so far recovered as to be able to go out to enjoy the beautiful autumn weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edwards returned Saturday evening from a trip to Fort Fairfield and Caribou.

There is an elegant portrait of McKinley on exhibition in the Bank window. It came from Kimball's Studio.

Mr. Guy Briggs has returned from Sunnyside Farm to the house on Church Street, recently occupied by Harold Chapman.

Call into the News office and see the large lot of News dolls we have purchased for the children; there are some pretty ones.

Strawberry blossoms are among the curios received at the News office this week. They were sent in by F. Vail, North Newry.

Miss Isabel Shirley went to Portland Saturday to be the guest of Miss Dow, and will attend the convention at Belfast this week.

Geo. F. Ellingwood and wife, who have been spending a few weeks with friends in Bethel, returned to their home in Caribou, Monday.

Elegant Pastel Portraits of McKinley or Bryan in heavy six inch gold or silver frames, with glass and cord complete, only \$1.50 each at Kimball's Studio.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Club will be held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Chapman on Church street, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Next Sunday will be observed as Harvest Sunday at the Universalist church; appropriate sermon in the forenoon, followed by communion. Harvest concert at 7 P. M., using the concert exercise entitled "Harvest Praise."

This is a season of apples and we can expect to hear reports of large ones. The largest we have seen thus far were sent to the News office by Mrs. L. G. Knapp on Mechanic Street. Some of them measured 14 inches in circumference.

It is surprising to many that foot-ball players and other athletes regard a sprain or bruise of so little consequence. One reason of this is, they know how to treat such injuries so as to recover from them in a few days, while others would be laid up for two or three weeks, if not longer. Writing from Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa., Mr. W. H. Losch, captain of the base ball club and gymnasium, says: "I take pleasure in stating that members of our base ball club and myself have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm with most excellent results. I unhesitatingly recommend it as the best remedy for sprains, swellings, cuts and bruises, of any that I know." For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel, and G. O. Jones, Bryant's Pond.

NOTICE.

If the party who has my copy of Roget's Thesaurus will return it, I will be much obliged. You see I may have an opportunity to lend it to another; besides, I may use it myself sometime.

C. S. Russell.

The Bethel News.

BETHEL, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1896.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GARLAND CHAPEL.

A novel and very pleasing entertainment was given last Friday evening at Garland Chapel by the Ladies' Club. The first part of the programme consisted of musical and literary selections, the first number of which was an original poem by Mr. E. M. Simpson, who expressed in excellent rhyme and meter his ideas of the working of the Ladies' Club in particular and the aspirations of the so-called "new woman" in general; doubtless the gentlemen present were highly pleased with Mr. Simpson's clever production. The musical selections, including two vocal solos by Miss Purinton, and some duets illustrated by tableaux, were very pleasing.

Mrs. Chapman's reading was a rare treat, and received the applause it merited; her selections ranged from grave to gay, from the sublime to the humorous; but she did equally well with all. Mrs. Chapman certainly has great talent, and she may be always sure of an enthusiastic reception when she is kind enough to appear before a Bethel audience. The tableaux, were pretty and well arranged, the one which brought forth the most applause being "Best and brightest homes (Holmes) of Bethel," represented by the eight Holmes brothers, between the ages of nine and nineteen years. It took half a minute for the spectators to see the pun.

After this part of the programme was finished, an intermission was given, during which ice cream and cake was served to those who wished for it. Then the audience was called to order by Mrs. Gehring, who announced that a trial would be made of the new man's ability to take his wife's place in the home, when in the near future she shall be called upon to direct the affairs of the nation. Those successfully passing through the ordeal before them were to receive a medal. A competent committee were seated upon the stage to act as judges. First four gentlemen were called upon the stage and given a pair of scissors and a paper; they were to cut a pattern of the prevailing style of ladies' sleeves; they protested that their papers were not large enough, but were told that a model would do; they went manfully to work, and the results were held up for inspection; Major True won the medal. Next four of the younger gentlemen were requested to show their skill in sewing on buttons; after the difficulty of threading the needle was accomplished, they did very well, and Mr. Marshall Lawrence won the second medal.

The third contest was in writing cooking recipes, one for bread, coffee and chicken salad being required; the medal was awarded to Mr. Jordan. Fourth was a trial of skill and taste in millinery, and a table was covered with hats and bonnets of all shapes, and a bewildering array of flowers, feathers and ribbons. The styles of trimming shown were really unique, the combinations of color something startling, and the beholder felt like exclaiming "Fearfully and wonderfully made." Mr. Purinton should feel proud of having won the medal in such a test of skill. The fifth and last contest was a little different from the others; four little boys with shoes unlaced were seated upon the stage, and two gentlemen were requested to lace up their shoes and tie them neatly in readiness to attend Sunday school, using no language unsuited to the day and occasion. Mr. Ellingwood did his work with neatness and dispatch, and won the medal.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," and women too; and all left the chapel thinking that so merry an evening is seldom enjoyed. This was the first of a series of entertainments to be given by the Club, and if the others are planned and executed in so skillful a manner, the Club may expect most gratifying results.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

A PLEASANT TRIP ON THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Portland has many beautiful buildings, elegant residences, fine churches, city building, custom house and post office, of brick, marble, granite and sandstone, but none more beautiful or more admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, than the Union Railroad station at the West End. This, an elegant hotel and other buildings, have completely transformed the western part of the Forest City, standing where a few years ago were only empty fields. "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and Portland, from its beginning up to the present time, has been steadily moving westward. At the extreme end of the eastern promenade stands the monument erected some ten or eleven years ago to the first settler Cleaves; where are now the "slums" in the eastern part of the town stands the old Longfellow house and many others that tell of a grandeur long since departed. Not more than twenty or perhaps even fifteen years ago the best retail stores, fancy and dry goods, etc., were on Middle street, but one after another have changed to Congress street, and still the tide moves westward.

The Union depot, artistically built of stone, with arches, gables, round towers, its clock tower, where is exhibited much beautiful ornamental work in stone, its neatly laid out and perfectly kept grounds, with fountain and flowers, is an ornament to the beautiful little city. A trip over the Maine Central road, up through the far famed, picturesque Notch, with its rugged, craggy cliffs, and its Swiss-like scenery, is an ideal one. After steaming out from the station at Portland the first stop made is at Cumberland Mills, a village of considerable size, which takes its name from the immense paper mills, where paper for the Youth's Companion is manufactured. South Windham is the next station, where are also large mills, Newhall, which comes next, is quite "out of sight," of the railroad, at least, and then comes White Rock. Several small lakes and ponds are to be seen from the car windows, and seventeen miles out from Portland, is the beautiful Sebago Lake, whose waters have the reputation of being purer than those of any other lake in New England. A pretty grove on its shore, with speaker's stand and ows of seats, suggestive of open air meetings. A large building close to the water's edge, bearing the sign, D. W. Clark Ice Co., gave hint of stirring scenes in winter when the broad lake is covered with a coating of ice; and two or three unpainted "river scows" on the water, took us back to the days of our childhood, when Oliver Optic's entrancing tales were dear to us.

Steep Falls is the next stopping place, a small village, which has near the railway station, a wonderfully pretty little church, then comes Mattocks, Cornish, West Baldwin, where a gorgeous display of flowers on the station grounds delights the traveler's eye, and where is situated the Advent's campground, Bridgton Junction, Hiram and Brownfield. Our trip was on a September day, chill and damp, and the warmth of a fire in the car was very welcome. The glory of summer was departing; the only wild flowers to be seen along the way were dejected plumes of goldenrod; but to atone for this, autumn beauties of rich coloring were beginning to appear, and a bunch of vivid red or pale yellow here and there formed a pretty contrast to the green foliage. And so many shades of green! Take a country view on a summer day—hills, valleys, forest—and then note all the tints and shades, down to "a hint of a tint of a shadow of a shade" of green; it seems impossible that one color can present so many variations.

The cars sped along, continually opening up new vistas of pretty rural views, wooded hills and cultivated valleys, neat farmhouses, fields of yellow pumpkins and stacks of corn stalks, glimpses of streams hurrying over their rocky beds, and brought us to the old town of Fryeburg. The two objects that especially attracted our attention there, were a horse car waiting for passengers, and a pretty monogram of the letters M. C. in stained glass, over the door of the station.

The stations all along the Maine Central line are worthy of especial praise; at even the smallest towns, the stations are neat, pretty and pleasing, and are kept in the best of repair; all are painted in the same colors. No road in New England can boast of such neat, pretty stations along its route.

After passing through Conway Center, with its broad green fields, we reach Redstone, where from the railroad may be seen the famous redstone quarries, and the finishing rooms, and scattered all along, the tiny huts of the laborers.

Next came North Conway, and the passengers began to exhibit a general air of interest, for here the "mountain" attractions practically begin. The scenery is beautiful, the hotels many, and North Conway is crowded to its fullest extent every summer by city visitors. The next stopping place, Intervale, is what its name implies; broad smooth fields, elm-dotted, surrounded on every side by hills and mountains; at Glen the picturesque Ellis river, which takes its rise in the cold snow-arch of Tuckerman's Ravine, is an attraction; here stage may be taken for Jackson; perpendicular ledges of rocks towering skyward, bring the traveler a realizing sense that he is nearing the wonders of the Notch.

After Bartlett, Sawyer's River and Bemis are passed, the train ascends a steep and steady grade, the surroundings become wilder and more wild; we were denied the view of Mt. Washington, for the Storm King held sway, and his threatening banners hung over the mountains, giving a wildness to the solemn majesty of the scene.

"Our spirit filled with thought of boundless power."

Through the rain was falling, we stood upon the rear platform of the car, that no iota of the view might be missed. A marvel of modern engineering 'tis this railroad through the Notch—clinging to the steep mountain-side, dizzy heights of rocky ledges towering far above on one side, down which tumultuous little streams enlarged by the falling rain, came swiftly dashing;

"Noble the mountain stream, Bursting in grandeur from its vantage-ground; Glory is in its gleam 'Of brightness—thunder in its deafening sound."

On the other side, far below, the Saco valley, whose tall tree-tops look like a variegated carpet; beyond the valley more mountains, with perpendicular ledges, the Giant's Stairway, the beautiful view of the silver Cascades dashing gracefully down its steep and rocky bed; the dizzy height of the long Frankenstein trestle; the historical Willey house, whose tragic story every New Englander knows so well, down in the valley far below; the wonderful Willey Brook bridge, spanning

"A gorge both deep and wide," the Great Out, where the cars pass through the rough, rocky sides of a cut in the mountain,—all these are sights never forgotten by one who has witnessed them.

But to quote the thought of a writer, though the words in which it was clothed escape me, it is no more possible to express thoughts by words, than to express the beauties of nature by paintings—both are incomplete.

The train rolls up to the Crawford House, and one begins to breathe naturally once more, though breath of mountain views are still all around. This famous hole is beautifully situated, 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mt. Pleasant House is the next stopping place, a pretty and attractive place in which to pass a vacation, and then comes Fabry's, too well known to need praise; five hundred guests can be accommodated here at once; it has every modern convenience and luxury, and is always well filled with guests during the months of our brief New England summer.

The Railways.

There has been, for a quarter of a century, a steady decline in railway earnings per mile of traffic. The average passenger earnings for each passenger per mile for the whole country for 1895 were 2.08 cents. The Pennsylvania main line to Pittsburgh is said to average only about one-half cent per ton mile. Railway officials declare that it is impossible in the nature of things to raise rates; that the only solution to railway financial problems lies in the direction of economies. A prime factor in such economies must be declining value in steel and iron; and this means a heavier rail, heavier train loads, and better service, but yet in spite of railway statistics, there will always be left some people to denounce the soulless railway corporations.

—Exchange.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by purifying the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1896.

BETHEL NEWS.—

As pleasant recollections of a recent visit to Bethel lead the mind to wander in that direction, I glance eagerly over your columns, meeting here and there an item which calls up old memories, and as I close my eyes for a moment on the dusty streets of the city and imagine I see the sweet fern and wild flowers, and the birds singing, and all the hum of country life just as I did from the windows of the little school-house, now more than a thousand miles and half a century in the distance, I thank God for both sad and pleasant memories of the past. I would not be without the memory of events which brought tears to the eyes of childhood and youth, and the remembrance of which has often brought them very near the surface on the sterner face of manhood. They are cherished like brighter thoughts, and become a part of ourselves.

As I rode along the banks of the beautiful river which forms so prominent a feature of Bethel scenery; and at other times while walking the streets of our pleasant village (I claim an interest in it), I asked myself whether it was its impartial judge of the merits of its beautiful scenes and situations. The answer came to me that comparative strangers who have no local pride in the town or state, have passed the same verdict which seemed so just to me. The grand and everlasting mountains, the equally enduring and peaceful valleys with their flowing stream and broad intervals, the quiet and cleanly village with its elm-arched streets, form beautiful pictures not excelled elsewhere. Doubtless such scenes inspired the New Englander, who wrote of the western prairies,

"Your western boundaries are grand Beyond all praise. But still New England shall command My thoughts and lays."

You will pardon me if they lead me to differ with the News as regards one item in a recent issue under the heading "What We Want." I cannot think that we want "A Shoe Factory," or the establishment of any industry which will almost inevitably bring to the village a class of un-American workmen—a class which will never become Americanized, and which has already proven a curse to many manufacturing cities and villages of New England. I trust the good citizens of Bethel (including Mr. Editor), will prefer, after consideration, to keep, as at present it is, a quiet town where many elements combine to render it desirable as a retreat from the cares, dust and sultry heat of city life.

The News has made some excellent suggestions, and I hope in these it will have the countenance and co-operation of all who cherish a love for Bethel, and a pride in its beautiful situation, and an interest in its welfare. With a full appreciation of the good well conducted paper may accomplish in a community, and of the progress the News is making in that direction, I give you my best wishes.

A. T. O.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Lawrence Searle and Charlie Frost were in this place last Sunday.

Richard Williamson and Will Powers have gone to the Lakes fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Elthine Leavitt of Magalloway are visiting at S. J. Sargent's.

Lewis Spinney and Julian Stowe are cutting spruce for Will Williamson.

Mrs. L. Brown has returned from Bethel, where she spent the past week visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Trask, and Mrs. Frank Williamson, Andrew Jackson and Elmer Trask attended the County Fair at Norway.

MAGALLOWAY.

W. S. Fickett went to Kennebago to day.

P. C. Ripley has finished work on the Azicobos Dam.

H. E. Ellingwood's teams went up the river this way for the woods.

The Telephone Co. is at work putting up the wire through this place.

P. J. Littlehale and D. York start this next week for Parmachenee on their annual trapping tour.

E. E. Whitney is turning out a large amount of fine cemetery work. As a builder of monuments, Mr. Whitney has won great reputation. He sends out some of the work.

POETRY.

[Composed by E. M. Simpson and read by him at Garland Chapel Friday Evening, September 26th.]

The Ladies' Club would entertain, And I am asked to rise And warble forth a meek refrain To my own great surprise, An honor, too, I do profess, I had not dared to seek, For women seldom mean to press On men a chance to speak, Except on one occasion, when They want the question popped, And if there's need of trying then, The thing is better stopped. Right there in their own stronghold, too, It's past my senses, quite, Unless I hate to hint to you— Unless 'tis done in spite. Yes, 'tis a mean suggestion there, The hint may be untrue; But I'll just state my reasons fair, And leave the case to you. They have a motive, it would seem, For surely you have heard How women, even ladies, scheme To get the final word. This 'n'er by any circumstance Do they omit to claim, They'll lead a man a pretty dance Ere they'll resign the same. Well, here, you see, no man in sight, They never could arrange Which woman they should grant a right, For habit's hard to change. So while they've talked on mission work, Watched Japanese affairs, Discussed the heathen, cussed the Turk, At least, I've heard no prayers Ascending for the happiness Of what you call his name, The Sinner Here—What? Oh, yes, Of quill-melting fame. So, as I say, while they've talked o'er The thousand things they've read, A mass of half-digested lore, No last word has been said. On any subject that has come Before their judgment seat, Although their members rank as some Of Bethel's most elite. But still they range from a to z, From a to z again, Until it seems that naught can be Beyond their boasted brain. They'd show McKinley how to speak In spite of Hanna's gag, To Bryan give a narrow squeak To match their tongue's swift wag. Anon, they run the Cuban war, Vow vengeance unto Spain, And yet it's quite useless, for It all begins again. When next they hold their matinee Unless, indeed, meanwhile They've stopped to scold at British sway, Or progress up the Nile. The next, Dame Fashion claims their minds; And next comes the decree, Though fashion's chain their souls still binds. From man they must be free. And thus adjournments follow fast, Week after week fits by, The while they fondly hope, at last, Their "day" is drawing nigh. They open every festering sore Humanity does bear, And then, no wiser than before, They prate about their care Of things in general, and how, If they once get the reins, They will a mighty furrow plow Through old earth's broad domains. That is, they'll turn things upside down, Or down side up, with care, Forgetting that the circus clown, To make the people stare, Has just such visions of the world As women in his stead. When in contortions, he has whirled And stands upon his head. True, the millennium may be A—coming just in sight, But when it gets here, you will see 'The wrong succumb to right, Because the world has better grown By slow and sure degrees, And not from panacea shown In Ladies' Club decrees. Praise, if you will, the women's spunk, And much may well be said, Pure wisdom's rarely, in a chunk, In either sex's head. Our life is still a mixed affair Of evil and of good, And women, if they will prepare To stand where men have stood, Must learn to recognize, in turn, What men so early saw, That weight will crush, that fire will burn, Defying man-made law

OUR SILVER CRAZE.

RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY OF MINE OWNERS TO FORCE UP THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The two Nevada Senators the Arch Conspirators—Both were Yellow Goldbugs in 1892—Story of their sudden conversion as told by David A. Wells—Became Interested in Silver Mines and began Devising Schemes to Increase their Fortunes at the People's Expense—Bland and Sherman Act Schemes and their Results—Free Coinage the Latest and Worst Scheme.

Perhaps the two men most responsible for the "silver question," which has disturbed our finances for many years and is responsible for the industrial depression since 1893, are the two senators from Nevada—William M. Stewart and John P. Jones. Strange to say, both of these most ardent friends of silver were its most deadly enemies when the great "crime of '73" was committed against silver. Read these quotations from their speeches in the senate:

The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the real issue of the whole thing.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, June 12, 1874.

Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some house of legislation that we have given them something of real value, that we have made a measure of value, that is better than the universal standard of mankind.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, June 11, 1874.

I believe the sooner we come down to a pure gold standard the better it will be for the country. Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness, or attain civilization without a standard of value? And what gold could be better than that?—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, April 1, 1876.

These two men participated in the "crime of '73" and with their votes helped to "strike silver down." Have they since repented for what they did? Are they doing all possible to atone for it? This would be a charitable way of viewing their conversion, but the facts appear to point to a very different explanation. We quote the following from a recent article in the New York Tribune by the Hon. David A. Wells as throwing light on this subject:

The expansion in the case of Mr. Jones and his business associates does not seem to be attended with any difficulty. They had been largely interested in the mineral resources of their state, especially silver mining, and were reported to have accumulated great wealth from their investments. As a shrewd business man, he naturally looked out sharply for his business interests. He early saw what others failed to see, that the production of silver in the world—and especially in the United States—through improved methods of mining, refining and transportation of ores, was rapidly increasing. He doubtedless foresaw that the world now knows, that the world's product of silver, which was 61,000,000 ounces in 1873, would become 165,000,000 ounces in 1893; that the market value of \$1.30 per ounce in 1873 (reckoned in gold) would divide to 65 cents in 1893.

What it now costs to produce silver no one knows. The celebrated Broken Hill mines of Australia yielded last year—1895—over 10,000,000 ounces of silver at a total reported cost of about 40 cents per ounce, and good authorities report that some of the American mines turn out millions of ounces at the present time at an equally low figure. With such an aspect of the future, it did not require any great measure of business sagacity on the part of Mr. Jones and his silver mining associates to foresee that this prospective great increase in the production of silver would impair its market price, and that the result would be a loss of profits to mining, and that something must be done to avert such a contingency. As the world had then, as it has now, a sufficient supply of all the silver it needed in the arts and in the currency, the only way to avert such a contingency was to make its use more extensive did not seem feasible.

They accordingly hit upon the following ingenious plan. That the treasury of the United States should be required to buy so much of the surplus produced by the mines of Mr. Jones and his associates as would tend to maintain the price of silver, and consequently the enormous profits, or at least prevent any further decline in them. They therefore induced congress to require the government to buy at least \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each and every month, the total production of all the silver mines in the United States being at that time about \$3,000,000 per month. The government consequently bought one made a market for about two-thirds of all the product of this industry, and under this act the treasury did buy \$375,000,000.

This device to keep up the price of silver did not, however, work as its originators expected it would at the time it was put into operation and for the reason that the world's annual output of silver at the time of the enactment of the law, 73,476,000 ounces, with an average value of 1.152 per ounce—had reached 120,213,000 ounces per annum in 1889, while its price had fallen to 93 cents. The device was consequently rejected, constructed, and in 1890 the United States treasury was required to buy 4,500,000 ounces per month, and under this law, which was repealed in 1893, the government purchased 165,447,693 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$155,080,000. In virtue of these two acts the United States treasury purchased 496,984,589 fine ounces of silver at an expenditure of \$208,993,774, and of this large amount \$518,000,000 remained in the vaults of the treasury on the 1st of September, 1896.

The above two devices for the benefit of the millionaire mine owners have, completely failed, they have now devised a third, more subtle and ingenious, which has captivated and beguiled so small part of the American people—namely, the so called free coinage of silver, with the legal tender attachment. It is difficult, therefore, in the face of such undisputable facts, to resist the conclusion that this whole silver agitation, which, as before shown, is but manifesting itself in any like degree in any other country, is the result of a real, really conspiracy of the silver mining magnates of the west and certain politicians whose aspirations are centered in the attainment of one aim—the spoils. The exactions of the former fortune have increased their great fortunes have already cost the government and the people of the United States thousands of millions of dollars. If no silver mine had ever been discovered in this country, or if, discovered, the government had bought and closed them up, there never would have been any silver agitation in the country.

Have there ever been such selfish and unparliamentary schemes palmed off in modern times on the people of any country? Ought not every sensible American citizen who has given, or is still giving, aid and countenance to such a scheme to blush for the disgrace and loss which it has entailed upon his beloved country and its government?

G. R. WELLS,

Registered Pharmacist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes. Agent for Longman & Martin's Mixed Paints and English Tinted Floor Paint and Finish. One of the largest assortments of Paper Hangings in the County. Curtains and Fashions. Books, Stationery and School Supplies. Fancy Goods. Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Fine Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball and Tennis Goods, Croquet Sets, Hammocks, Etc., Etc.

WHY HE TOOK IT OFF.

He concluded that Bryan Badges Don't Look Well on Farmers With Overdue Mortgages.

The following is the substance of a conversation that took place a few days ago in a rural county of New York: Neighbor—Hello, George! You wear a free silver badge?

Farmer—Yep! Don't it look fine? N.—It looks all right, but if you knew what it means I don't believe you'd be wearing it.

F.—I rather guess I would. You know I have a mortgage on my farm?

N.—Yes, but I don't see how free coinage will give you money to pay it off.

F.—Don't expect it will right away, but it will make it easier for me to get money so that I can pay it some time. It will raise the price of what I have to sell without adding anything to the mortgage.

N.—But don't you know that it would increase the price of what you have to buy even more than what you have to sell? But, say, George, isn't your mortgage overdue?

F.—Yes, it is—more than two years. N.—Well, now, if that's so, you are certainly making a mistake to vote for Bryan.

F.—How so?

N.—Don't you see that it will compel the holder of that mortgage to foreclose it? Just as soon as Bryan is elected, or as soon as it becomes probable that he will be elected, every holder of overdue mortgages will arrange to foreclose them. They won't wait to see what a Bryan dollar will look like, but will take your farm if you don't at once pay off the mortgage in dollars as good as gold?

F.—Do you think they would?

N.—Certainly. I'd do so myself rather than wait and be compelled by law to accept a cheaper dollar. So would you if you had money loaned out. So would anybody. Men don't loan money for fun, and they don't care to lose their principal.

F.—May be you're right. If you are, I certainly don't want to vote to have my mortgage foreclosed. I couldn't raise money to pay it now; that's sure.

The next day the farmer and his partner company with his Bryan badge, and when he had given his reasons to another farmer in the same boat the other farmer also threw his silver badge away.

Senator Mills For Gold.

In 1879 gold became the standard which measured all values in this country. It is now the standard, the uniform standard, of value of the commercial world. * * * I denounce now in this country the attempt to shift and change the standard of values for the purpose of enabling the holders of mortgages to obtain the value of one-half of what he has promised him and in doing so to put the country upon a variable and shifting standard of value, by which the people will be plundered continuously from one end of it to the other. Every contract now in existence in the United States made since 1879 is on the gold standard, and where a dollar is mentioned it means a gold dollar or one as good as gold, and I will never vote for any law that enables a man to cancel an obligation to pay 100 cents by paying 57 cents.—Senator Roger C. Mills in the Senate, 1894.

Are You In a Building Loan Association?

Nearly 2,000,000 persons have about \$750,000,000 in these associations. At the meeting of the League of Local Building and Loan associations in Philadelphia, July 23, the following resolution was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the interests of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values, upon which the monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, shall remain unchanged and inviolate.

Does Your Dollar Buy Too Much? Has the money which the farmer gets for his crops too great a purchasing power? Is there anybody who prefers dollars which will buy few things to those which can be exchanged for many things? If so, you can easily be accommodated with cheap Mexican dollars. Now don't all speak at once!

The Sixteen to One Juggler.

WORLD'S SILVER.

Wonderful indeed are the powers of the silver candidate for president (in his mind). He can balance a car wheel dollar on his nose, take a big inflation of the minor and produce in short period of time and undisturbed the value of the world's silver to \$1.29 per ounce. Who says that the age of miracles is past?

Andrew Jackson.

Was a goldbug. In his message Dec. 2, 1834, he said, "The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint and promises in short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency."

Is It Too Easy to Make a Living?

This silver man promise to make it harder by doubling all prices. If your wages double you will be no better off and if they do not double you will be worse off than now.

FALL OF PRICES.

NOT DUE TO APPRECIATION OF GOLD, BUT TO CHEAPER COST OF PRODUCTION.

David A. Wells Discusses Cause of Fall in Price of Silver. Compares Joseph Smith's "Move" Theory With Silverbug Gold Bug's Appreciated Theory—Measured by Price of Labor, Gold Is Depreciating.

The Hon. David A. Wells, author of "Recent Economic Changes," and the greatest American authority on the cause of falling prices, has a full page article on this subject in the New York Tribune of Sept. 7. He finds that there has been a universal fall in prices, averaging 30 or 40 per cent since 1873, but that it is only in this country that the fall is attributed to the demonetization of silver. Continuing, he says in part:

Granting, as every intelligent person must, that the recent universal decline in prices cannot be due to any local agency, but must be attributed to some universal influence, it is claimed that such an influence is to be found in an appreciation in the value or purchasing power of gold, owing to its limited and inefficient supply, and also that the decline in prices followed the so-called demonetization of silver in some countries, and the closing of the mints in other countries to its coinage.

The appreciation of gold, helped by an alleged enforced scarcity of silver, resulting in a rise in its value, therefore, stands to each other in the relation of cause and effect, and the cause of the fall of prices is accordingly ascribed to the demonetization of silver and the closing of the mints.

But the cause of the fall of prices is, as is strikingly illustrated by the claim of the Rev. Jasper, pastor of the First colored church in Richmond, Va., that "the sun do move," and the earth do stand still."

Investigation in the case of the Rev. Jasper, however, has led to different conclusions. It is to be noted, in the first place, that the advocates of the latter theory, in stating what they say is the cause of the fall of prices, themselves have been written or spoken in support of the gold theory on either side of the Atlantic.

Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly on a question so vital to every individual as the value of his money, that it is not possible for one party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world.

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On the other hand, not a single commodity that has notably declined in price within the last 30 years and satisfactorily proved, or even attempted to prove, that such decline was due to the demonetization of silver, and the reason for such default is that it cannot be done.

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At Toledo Mr. Bryan said, "If you have a little home and it only cost you \$100 and has but one room, you will own that little home would be as much exercised by the announcement it had been sold for \$100 as the great man who lives in a marble palace, because it is his home."

You would be a good deal more exercised also if you knew that Mr. Bryan having been elected president, the interest which you had paid for had to be paid to you in dollars worth 55 cents.

It wouldn't make so much difference to the man who lives in the marble palace.—Exchange.

Information For All.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the penny publication Present Problems. Four numbers have thus far been issued, and each contains an excellent discussion on the money question.

No. 1 is a 48-page pamphlet entitled "The Free Coinage Problem." It is a most excellent treatment of the whole silver question, showing its bearings on farmers, wage earners and the general public.

No. 2 contains, besides other articles, the now famous "Horrible Coinage Problem" of the "Nation," and a discussion of the money question.

No. 3 is entitled "Free Coinage Dissected." It is by ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, one of our best posted men on the money question. He makes good use of the 32 pages in this pamphlet. Besides laying bare the 16-to-1 question he indicates what must be the final solution of the coinage and currency questions.

No. 4 is entitled "Sixteen to One Versus Wages." It is also by Mr. Warner. It shows from statistics in this and other countries that actual wages have always and everywhere declined when paid in depreciating money, and have risen, when paid in gold. His statistics and arguments are full and convincing.

No. 5 is entitled "The Silver Question." It is a most excellent treatment of the whole silver question, showing its bearings on farmers, wage earners and the general public.

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No. 14 is entitled "The Silver Question." It is a most excellent treatment of the whole silver question, showing its bearings on farmers, wage earners and the general public.

"TERRIFIED" VOTERS.

A Maine Newspaper's Explanation of the Recent Landslide.

The Bangor Commercial, one of the few straight Democratic papers in Maine this year, thinks the main cause of the Republican landslide there on Sept. 14 was the wicked and successful attempt to alarm the voters.

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Hood's Pills

South Paris.

YOUR EYES SHOULD HAVE The Best of Care.

Many persons do not see as well as they should. Others can see well, but their eyes soon become tired. Others suffer with constant headache which medicine does not relieve because the headache comes from eyestrain, and the proper remedy is a pair of good glasses properly fitted.

If for any reason your sight is not as good as it ought to be, call on us. We have all the appliances for fitting glasses. We have the necessary skill and years of experience for doing it properly, and can fit any eye that glasses will help.

We make no charge for Examination. We would be glad to have you call on us.

Dr. Samuel Richards, Graduate of the Philadelphia Optical College, Office, South Paris, Me.

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The best machine on the MARKET

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Shingles, Lathes, Clapboards, Joists and Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Boards

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Our Stock is always Fresh and up to date. If you want fair treatment, call on us for your supplies.

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NO RISKS OUT OF NEW ENGLAND. Rates are very low. Payments of \$1.00 and up.

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LOOK AT THESE.

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Life Size Photographs!

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No. 35 burns 2 ft. wood, No. 50 burns 4 ft. wood.

THE MONITOR.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

WOOD & BISHOP CO., Bangor, Me.

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Quality of goods also Metallic Caskets in adult sizes. Embalming done and fluid for sale.

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In all the various kinds, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. Also Carpets and Curtains, Pictures, Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons and Carts, Spring Beds and Mattresses.

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